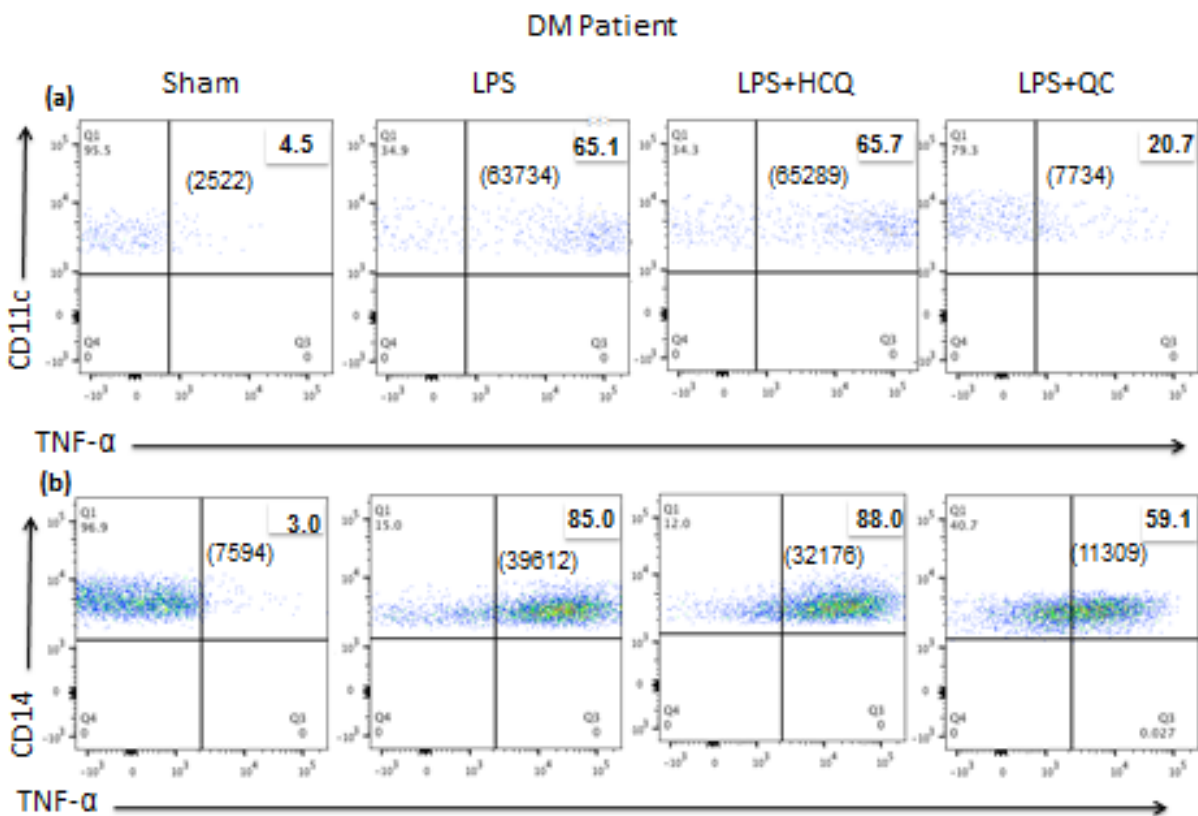


**Supplementary Table S1. Patient demographics and clinical assessment for each cytokine assayed**

<b>Cytokine</b>	<b>Disease, <i>n</i></b>	<b>Sex, <i>n</i></b>	<b>Race, <i>n</i></b>	<b>Mean Age (years), range</b>	<b>Mean CDASI/CLASI, range</b>
TNF- $\alpha$	DM, 13	Female, 12 Male, 1	African American, 1 Asian, 1 Caucasian, 11	60.1, 30 to 80	18.8, 6 to 36
	CLE, 6	Female, 5 Male, 1	African American, 4 Caucasian, 2	40.2, 22 to 51	9.2, 0 to 17
	Controls, 6	Female, 6	Caucasian, 6	35.3, 27 to 60	N/A
IFN- $\alpha$	DM, 7	Female, 7	Asian, 1 Caucasian, 6	55.1, 30 to 67	13.7, 6 to 25
	CLE, 5	Female, 5	African American, 3 Caucasian, 2	43.6, 22 to 55	8.2, 0 to 19
	Controls, 5	Female, 5	Caucasian, 5	33.7, 25 to 57	N/A

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Effects of HCQ and QC on intracellular expression of TNF- $\alpha$  in LPS-stimulated mDCs and monocytes of a representative DM patient. The dot plot graphs show the results of flow cytometric analyses demonstrating the extent of intracellular expression of TNF- $\alpha$  in the (a) CD11c<sup>+</sup> mDCs of a representative DM patient; (b) CD14<sup>+</sup> monocytes of a representative DM patient. The numbers in parentheses and in bold in the upper right corner of each graph represent the MFI and the percentage of cells positive for TNF- $\alpha$ , respectively.



**Supplementary Figure S1**